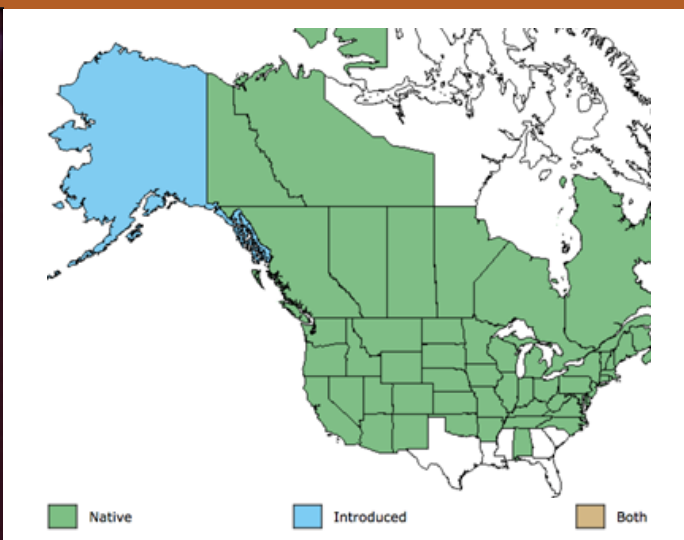


# USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

## Reed Canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) - Poaceae (Grasses)



### Habitat & Life History

Prefers moist soil – Native to North American & Eurasia – FACW & OBL – Perennial grass

### Integrated Management Strategy Selections

#### Prevention

#### Chemical

#### Mechanical

#### Cultural



#### PREVENTION

- Establish competitive native grasses to deer invaders



#### CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—glyphosate, imazapyr
  - Use-pattern—foliar spray, apply in late fall
- \*Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



#### MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig rhizomes and roots
- Mowing or land-clearing
- Use methods in conjunction with chemical control followed by native vegetation establishment and erosion-control measures



#### CULTURAL CONTROL

- Covering & mulching for at least one full growing season
- Prescribed burning, late spring or late fall



#### MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply chemical control in late fall, perform prescribed burning in late spring or late fall (repeat over several years)
- Monitoring—follow up continually & treat any additional growth
- Niche-filling/Restoration—establish competitive native vegetation



#### COMMENTS

- Reed canarygrass spreads by seeds and rhizomes; manual and mechanical control may contribute to spread.

